

Before reading this make sure You saw the video;

<https://youtu.be/341YL2WVIOM>

this document is part of a series; Proof that Ayanamsa applies to the Nakshatras only.

All the following documents are in 1 link;

<https://icedrive.net/s/u9QtAhYGWyZzSFZ8AQRiivfCXw8Z>

1_Jyotish lesson_Proof that Ayanamsa applies to the Nakshatras only.docx

1_Jyotish lesson_Proof that Ayanamsa applies to the Nakshatras only.mp4

1a_Bṛhat Saṃhitā confirm Varāhamihira's time 505-587 CE with sky observation.docx

1b_Bṛhat Saṃhitā_Varahamihira knew that ayanamsa was for Nakshatras only.docx

1c_Hindu astrology ignores Varahamihira that the equinox has moved.docx

1d_comparing 2 modern ayanamsa values to Surya Siddhanta from Vedic times.docx

2_Discrepancies between Tropical and Sidereal System folder;

2a_Proof the Jyotish zodiac is tropical, ayanamsa apply to stars/ Nakshatras only.docx

2b_Tropical and Sidereal Systems using Revati (ζ Piscium) as reference ayanamsa (Shows 2 charts).docx

3_Original Vedic zodiac is tropical (equinox-aligned), with no Ayanāṁśa applied to it.docx

3a_Description of Twelve Zodiac Signs in Ancient Indian Texts_M.L.Raja.pdf

3b_Sun course from Srimad Bhagavatam 5th canto.docx

3c_Surya Siddhanta points to Tropical Zodiac.pdf

4_No mention of Sidereal Aries in the Vedas only Tropical Aries is indicated.docx

4a_Vedic definition of the Zodiac, Modern Sankrāntis Do Not fit to Their Original Definition.docx

5_Which star marks the beginning of the Nakshatras (Moon Sidereal Zodiac).docx

6_Unequal Nakshatras in Vedas!.docx

7_Zodiac signs are not allotted to the Trimurti in the same way as the Nakshatras.docx

8_In which year the Ayanamsa value was 0° (declination of equinoxes on).docx

8a_Mahābhārata Timeline (3137 BCE) and Kali Yuga Start February 18, 3102 BCE .docx

9_Astro-Logy; Use Your brain_Beat everybody with Vedic Tropical astrology_real Jyotish.doc

9_Astro-Logy; Use Your brain_Beat everybody with Vedic Tropical astrology_real Jyotish.pdf

9a_Earth non rotation accepted by Albiruni, Varaha Mihira, William Lilly.pdf

**Quote from Varahamihira Br̥hat Saṁhitā ch 3.1-2 & 3; Varahamihira knew that ayanamsa was for Nakshatras only! Find out;
And all “Hindus” got wrong dates for Dakṣinayana (*Karka Sankranti*) and Uttarayana (*Makar Sankranti*).**

BETTER TO DOWNLOAD THE 2 FILES (there is 2 translations) than to view it on Youtube;

CHAPTER III. (Jyotish_Brihat Samhita_N.Chidambaram_1884_part 1)

https://archive.org/details/brihatsamhitaenglishtranslationchidambaramiyerpart121884_478_p

verse 1 **At one time, Surya's Southward course commenced on his reaching the middle of Aslesha** (9th constellation) **and its Northward course on its reaching the beginning of Dhanishta** (23rd constellation, in Delphinus for European astronomers). This must have been the case as we find it so recorded in ancient books.

Verse 2-3; Whereas at present (572 CE) **one course of Surya commences at the beginning of Karkataka, and other at the beginning of Makara.** That it is so, and **different from what it was at one time**, can easily be ascertained from **actual observation** as follows:

CHAPTER III.(Jyotish_Brihat Samhita_P. Subrahmanya Sastri_1946)

<https://archive.org/details/VarahamihirasBrihatSamhitaByVSubrahmanyaSastri/page/n7/mode/2up>

Sloka 1.—The Sun's southern course began at one time from the latter half of Aslesha and the northern from the beginning of Dhanishta. This must indeed have been the case as it is so recorded in our ancient Sastras.

Slokas 2-3.—At present, **one course of the Sun begins from the commencement of Karkataka and the other from the beginning of Makara.** That it is different from what has been stated above can easily be ascertained by **direct observation.**

Observation from these 2 translations above; Varahamihira acknowledge the fact that the Sankrantis and ayanas (solstices) were shifting and happening in different stars.

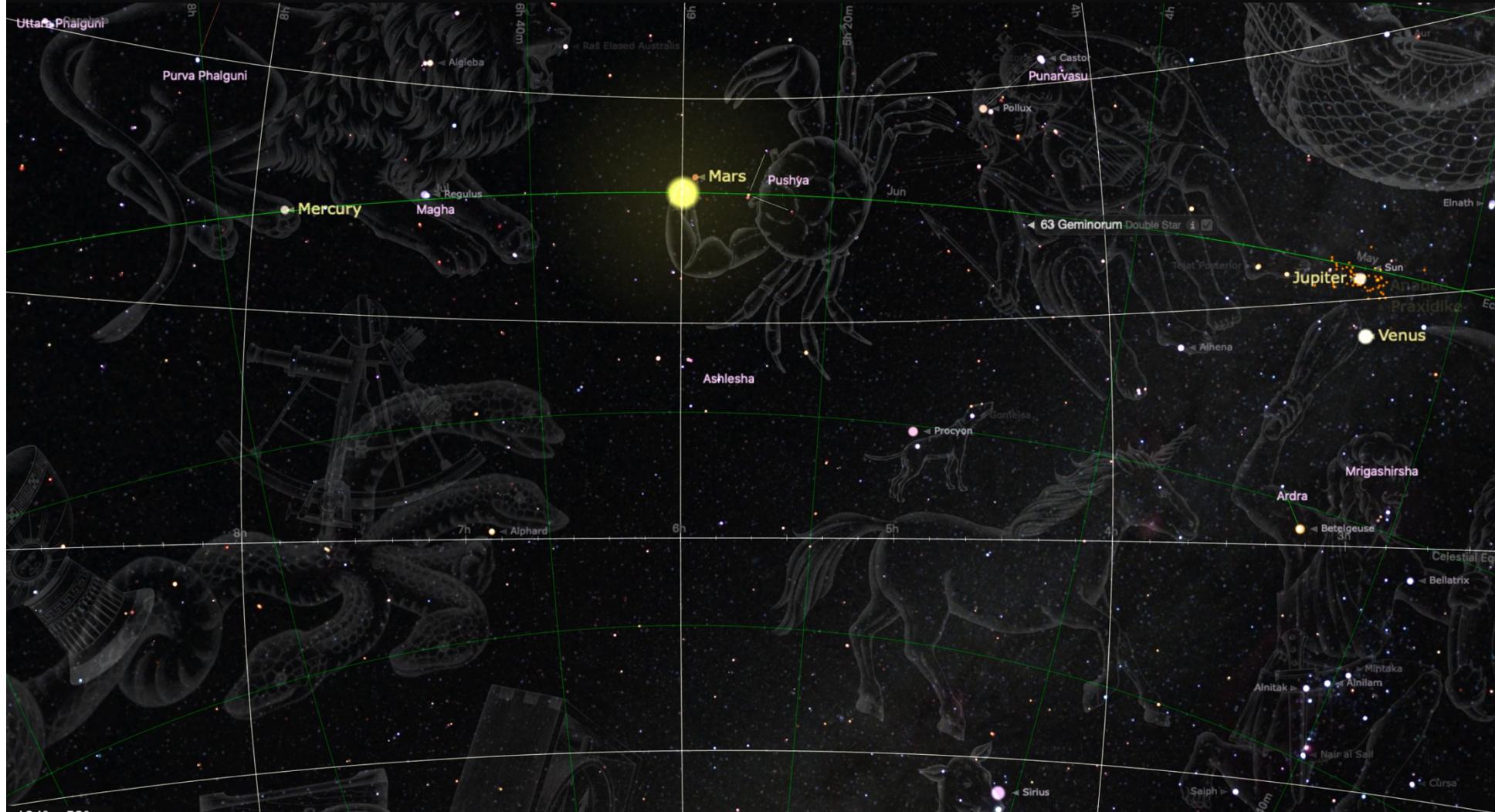
So lets find out If Varahamihira was telling the truth

Bṛhat Saṃhitā ch.3 Verse 1 = End of June 1108 BCE 12:01 am Ujjain, (*Karka Sankranti, summer solstice or start of Dakshinayana or southern course, Sun enters tropical Cancer which should correspond to the middle of Aslesha*) note that in India they even teach now that *Dakshinayana starts in the sidereal constellation of Cancer!!!!* Totally against solstice or ayana definition as it does not correspond to the longest or shortest days, and totally against Vedic Shastric definitions **Below is a Map using SkySafari 6 pro for End of June 1108 BCE (= year -1107) 12:01 am Ujjain with tropical zodiac grid**



Below is Same map as above for End of June 1108 BCE (= year -1107) 12:01 am Ujjain, (*Karka Sankranti, summer solstice or start of Dakshinayana Sun enters tropical Cancer*)

but using Starry Night Pro with white sidereal equatorial grid (Starry Night Pro gives names and locations of the main Vedic star in the Nakshatras)



Bṛhat Saṃhitā ch.3 Verse 1; Kala software vs Jhora (or any so called vedic astrology software); Which software makes correct calculations.

Kala Chart June 22nd 1107 BCE Ujjain, summer solstice
Applying ayanamsa to stars only = tropical zodiac for planets + sidereal for stars

24:13		Mri Ve 14:54	Ju 15:58	BL Ma 29:07
1			2	3 4
	Degr... Nakshatra Pada			Adl Su 00:00
12	Lg 24:13... Bharani 1			Asl Ra 00:07
	Su 00:00... Aslesha 1		5	
	Mo 20:08... Uttarash... 4			pph Me 25:50
	Ma 29:07... Aslesha 1			AL
	Me 25:50... Purvapha... 1			
	Ju 15:58... Mrigasira 4			
	Ve 14:54... Mrigasira 4			
	Sa 18:03... Anuradha 2			
	Ra 00:07... Aslesha 1		6	
Ke 00:07	Ke 00:07... Sravana 3			
10	9	8		7
UAs Mo 20:08			Anu Sa 18:03	

JHora Chart June 22nd 1107 BCE Ujjain, summer solstice
Applying lahiri ayanamsa both to stars and zodiac, LMT time zone

SL	As	GL	Ve Ju		
A8	A4		UL A5		
Md	Gk	Date: June 22, -1107			
HL	A7	Time: 23:37:29			
		Time Zone: 5:03:04 (East of GMT)			
		Place: 75°E 46' 00", 23°N 11' 00"			
		Ujjain, India			
Ke	Mo	Body	Longitude	Naksha...	Pada
		Lagna	13 Ar 27'	Bhar	1
		Sun - AK	19 Cn 15'	Asre	1
		Moon - ...	9 Cp 21'	USha	4
		Mars - ...	18 Cn 23'	Asre	1
		Mercury...	15 Le 05'	PPha	1
		Jupiter -...	5 Ge 14'	Mrig	4
		Venus - ...	4 Ge 09'	Mrig	4
		Saturn - ...	7 Sc 18'	Anu	2
		Rahu - ...	19 Cn 26'	Asre	1
		Ketu	19 Cp 26'	Srav	3
PP	Sa	Ayanamsa:	340-45-	BB	
A11				A3	
				A10	A9

Observations for Br̥hat Samhitā Ch. 3 Verse 1; End of June 1108 BCE at summer solstice (Karka Sankranti); all planets fall into same stars in sky maps and the 2 charts. Varahamihira in Br̥hat Samhitā 3.1-2 points out that Aslesha is at the beginning of tropical Cancer, **In JHora Aslesha starts at 19° (Sun Position) in Cancer constellation, that is not what Varahamihira says.. Conclusion; Varahamihira used tropical signs and may have applied ayanamsa to stars only,** although in his time the ayanamsa value was insignificant and wouldn't make any difference in most cases, whether you use the ayanamsa or not),

Notice; the end of Aslesha is 180° opposite (6 months) to the middle of Dhanishta. Or the middle of Aslesha is 180° opposite (6 months) to the beginning of Dhanishta. The middle of Dhanishta have 2 brightest stars in the constellation Delphinus, Rotanev (Beta Delphinius) and Sualocin (Alpha Delphinius) generally associated with Dhanishta, Sualocin is supposed to be in the middle of Dhanishta at 0° sidereal Aquarius, so we can find the approximate date mentioned in verse 1.

A rough estimation of when this happened in the past;

Verse 1 (Long before 572 CE) At Karka Sankranti, summer solstice, Dakṣinayaya starts; Sun enters tropical Cancer 0°, around June 20-21 and the Sun was in the middle of Aslesha (end of pada 2, begin Pada 3). Then At Makar Sankranti, winter solstice, Uttarayana starts; Sun enters tropical Capricorn 0° end of Dec. 20-21 and was at the beginning of Dhanishta.

Verse 2 (in 572 CE) At Karka Sankranti, summer solstice; Dakṣinayaya starts; Sun enters tropical Cancer 0°, June 20-21 **Observation**; but at the summer solstice or starting of Dakṣinayaya in 572 CE the Sun is no more in the middle of Aslesha. The Sun was 7 padas back in the stars = $7 \times 3^\circ 20' = -23^\circ 20'$

Then At Makar Sankranti, winter solstice, Uttarayana starts; Sun enters tropical Capricorn 0° in Dec. 20-21 **Observation**; but at the winter solstice or starting of Uttarayana in 572 CE the Sun is no more at the beginning of Dhanishta. The Sun was 7 padas back in the stars = $7 \times 3^\circ 20' = -23^\circ 20'$

If 360° of Precession Cycle is 25,772 years (as per modern Value) how many years will represent 23° 20' of precession
≈ 1,670.5 year

If 360° of Precession Cycle is 25,920 years (as per Surya Siddhanta) how many years will represent 23° 20' of precession = 1,680 years

So a rough estimation of when it happens in the past will be 1670-1680 years before 572 CE = 1098 to 1108 BCE (late Vedic period) in the region where Varahamihira was living it was the Kingdom of Avanti, Northern Avanti had its Capital at Ujjayini (modern Ujjain), all sky software's agree that **around 1108 BCE. The Sun was in these stars during the 2 successive ayanas or solstices.**

Varāhamihira's time 505-587 CE , his active period was around 550 CE and He wrote the Brihat Samhita around 572 CE (see other paper)

Important notice; In 1108 BCE, the Julian calendar was **about 12 days behind** the proleptic Gregorian calendar. For computing better you make sure the Julian days are same in both systems, as some software may use Julian days for remote dates and others modern ones; **Starry Night**, **SkySafari**, etc. use **Gregorian** calendar by default. So the dates may differ but it refers to the same day, same position of planets. Both represent **the same point in time**, just **named differently** based on calendar system.

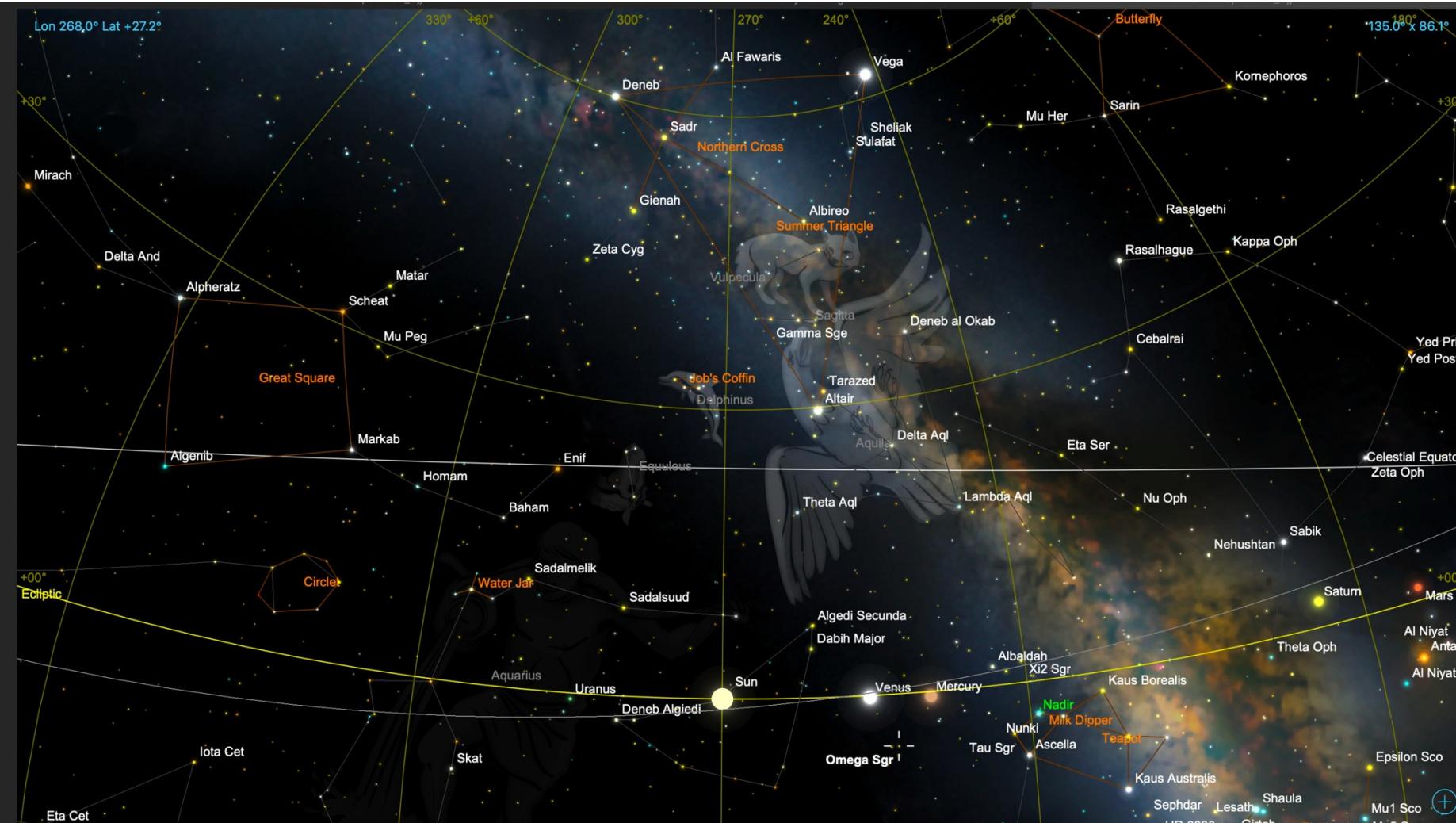
Julian Day Numbe r	Gregorian Date Sky maps	Julian Date Jyotish software's
1281851	June 22, 1108 BCE	July 4, - 1107 BC

Bṛhat Samhitā ch.3 Verse 1, second part; Sun Northward course reaching the beginning of Dhanishta (*Makar Sankranti winter solstice, Sun enters tropical Capricorn at the end of Dec. 1107 BCE = = -1108 BC for astrology software's which should correspond to the beginning of Dhanishta*)

Julian Day Number	Gregorian Date Sky maps	Julian Date Jyotish software's
1317090.223 981	Dec. 30, 1108 BCE	Dec 19, - 1108 BC

Below is the Map for end of Dec. 30th 1108 BCE 04:08:02 am Ujjain, (Makar Sankranti winter solstice, Sun enters tropical Capricorn which should correspond to the beginning of Dhanishta)
Dhanishta officially runs 23°20' Capricorn - 6°40' Aquarius and Sadalsuud (β Aquarii) is close to the beginning of Dhanishta
Sualocin (α Delphini) is almost exactly in the middle

Below is Map using SkySafari 6 pro with tropical zodiac grid for Dec. 30th 1108 BCE 10:17:40 PM in Ujjain (Makar Sankranti winter solstice, Sun enters tropical Capricorn which should correspond to the beginning of Dhanishta, or end of Sravana)

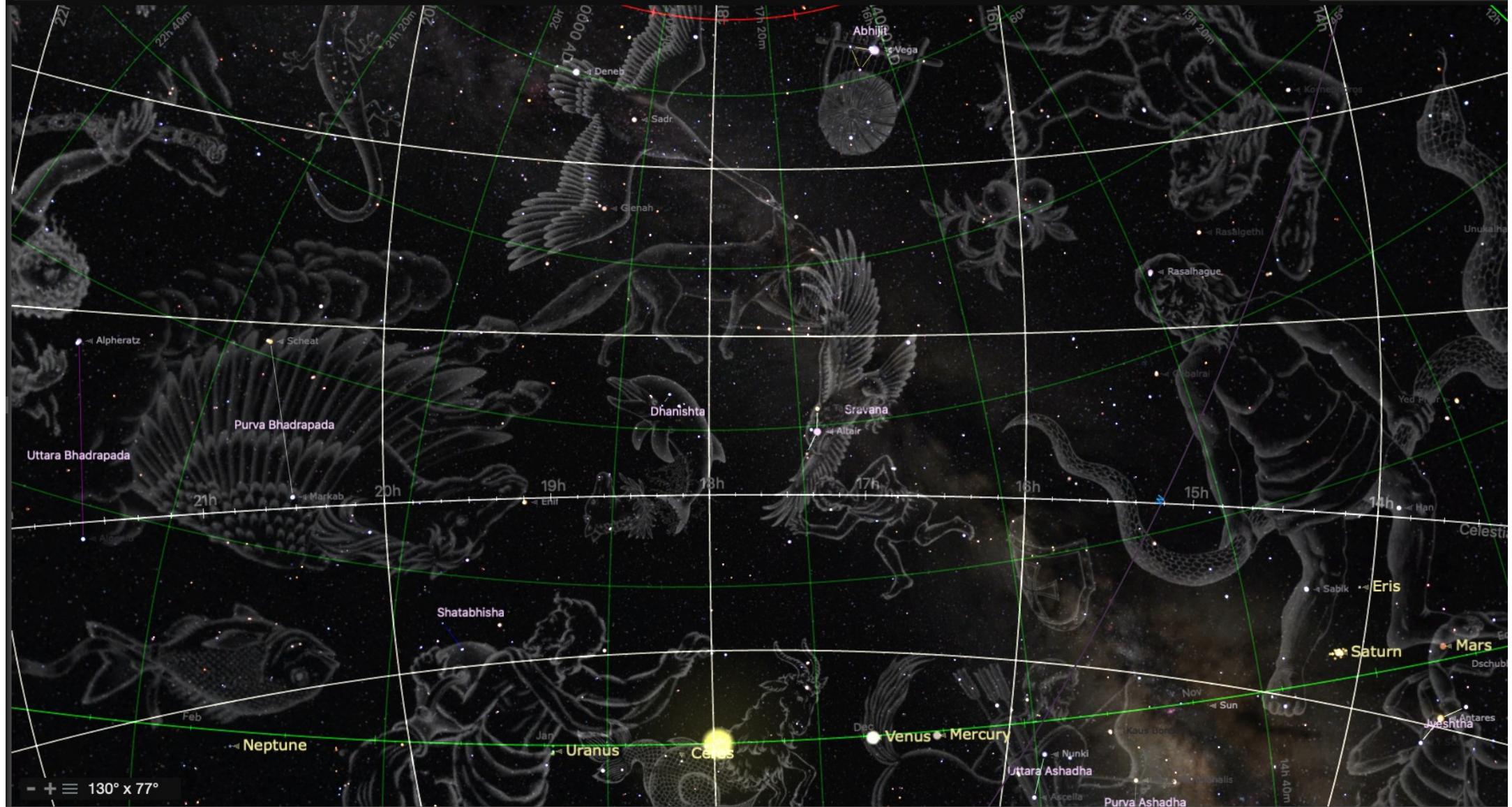


Below is Same map as above for Br̥hat Saṁhitā Ch. Verse 1, second part; Sun Northward course reaching the beginning of Dhanishta

but using Starry Night Pro with white sidereal equatorial grid (Starry Night Pro gives names and locations of the main Vedic star in the Nakshatras)

Home ⌂ December 30 1108 BCE 10:17:40 UT ⌂ V& Ujjain, India

≡ 1 x ▶◀ ▶▶ □□□ ≡ Q Search



Kala Chart Dec. Dec. 30th 1108 BCE (=Julian Date Dec 19, -1107 BC) 10:17:40 PM in Ujjain , winter solstice Applying ayanamsa to stars only = tropical zodiac for planets + sidereal for stars.

Using, Dhruva Galactic Center. Middle of Moola (Sun falls in Dhanistha as Varahamihira says, other ayanamsas got it wrong)

JHora Chart Dec. 30th 1108 BCE (=Julian Date Dec 19, -1107 BC) 10:17:40 PM in Ujjain , winter solstice Applying Lahiri ayanamsa both to stars and zodiac, LMT time zone, (Sun does not falls in Dhanistha as Varahamihira says by using Lahiri)

SL GL A10	HL A3		(Ju) UL A6	A8 A7																																											
		<p>Date: December 19, -1107 Time: 22:17:40 Time Zone: 5:30:00 (East of GMT) Place: 75 E 46' 00", 23 N 11' 00" Ujjain, India</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Body</th><th>Longitude</th><th>Naksh...</th><th>Pada</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Lagna</td><td>18 Vi 34' ...Hast</td><td>3</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Sun - P...</td><td>19 Cp 13...Srav</td><td>3</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Moon - ...</td><td>19 Le 35'...PPha</td><td>2</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Mars - ...</td><td>14 Sc 57'...Anu</td><td>4</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Mercur...</td><td>28 Sg 35...USha</td><td>1</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Jupiter ...</td><td>4 Ge 55'...Mrig</td><td>4</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Venus ...</td><td>4 Cp 33'...USha</td><td>3</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Saturn ...</td><td>22 Sc 41'...Jye</td><td>2</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Rahu - ...</td><td>10 Cn 09...Push</td><td>3</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Ketu</td><td>10 Cp 09...Srav</td><td>1</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Body	Longitude	Naksh...	Pada	Lagna	18 Vi 34' ...Hast	3		Sun - P...	19 Cp 13...Srav	3		Moon - ...	19 Le 35'...PPha	2		Mars - ...	14 Sc 57'...Anu	4		Mercur...	28 Sg 35...USha	1		Jupiter ...	4 Ge 55'...Mrig	4		Venus ...	4 Cp 33'...USha	3		Saturn ...	22 Sc 41'...Jye	2		Rahu - ...	10 Cn 09...Push	3		Ketu	10 Cp 09...Srav	1		BB Ra
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Ve Su Ke A2				PP Mo																																											
AL Me	Sa Ma	Md	Gk As A11 A9 A5 A4																																												

			Ard JuR 15:40		Pus Ra 20:35	
7	8	9	10			
	Ujjain 19/12/-1107 22:17:40					
6	Nakshatra Pada					
	Lg Chitra 2			11		
	Su Dhanishtha 1					
	Mo Purvapha... 4					
	Ma Jyeshtha 2					
Dha Su 00:00	Me Uttarash... 3					
	Ju Ardra 1					
	Ve Uttarash... 4			12		
	Sa Jyeshtha 4				PPh Mo 00:39	
	Ra Pushya 4					
	Ke Sravana 2					
Sra Ke 20:35	4	3	2	1		
	UAs Ve 15:19		Jye Sa 03:26	Jye Ma 25:43		
AL						
BL	UAs Me 09:21					
					05:25	

Observations for Br̥hat Saṁhitā ch.3 Verse 1 2nd part; Dec. 30th 1108 BCE 10:17:40 PM in Ujjain (=Julian Date Dec 19, -1107 BC) Makar Sankranti winter solstice, Sun enters tropical Capricorn which should correspond to the beginning of Dhanishta, or end of Sravana, Varahamihira in Br̥hat Saṁhitā 3.1-2 points out that Dhanishta is at the beginning of tropical Capricorn, which is correct using Kala software, In JHora Sun falls at 19° Capricorn at the end of Sravana, that is not what Varahamihira says.. Conclusion; Varahamihira used tropical signs and may have applied ayanamsa to stars only and Lahiri Ayanamsa is slightly incorrect a few degrees (at least for that date),

Now we go to 572 CE in Vaharamihira's time, ch.3 Verse 2, to verify the Sun position on Karka Sankranti, summer solstice when Sun enters Cancer in June 20-21 and on Makar Sankranti, winter solstice when Sun enters Capricorn in Dec. 20-21. Varahamihira does not mention the Sun Position in any nakshatra or stars on these dates, He mentions only the beginning of Cancer and Capricorn.

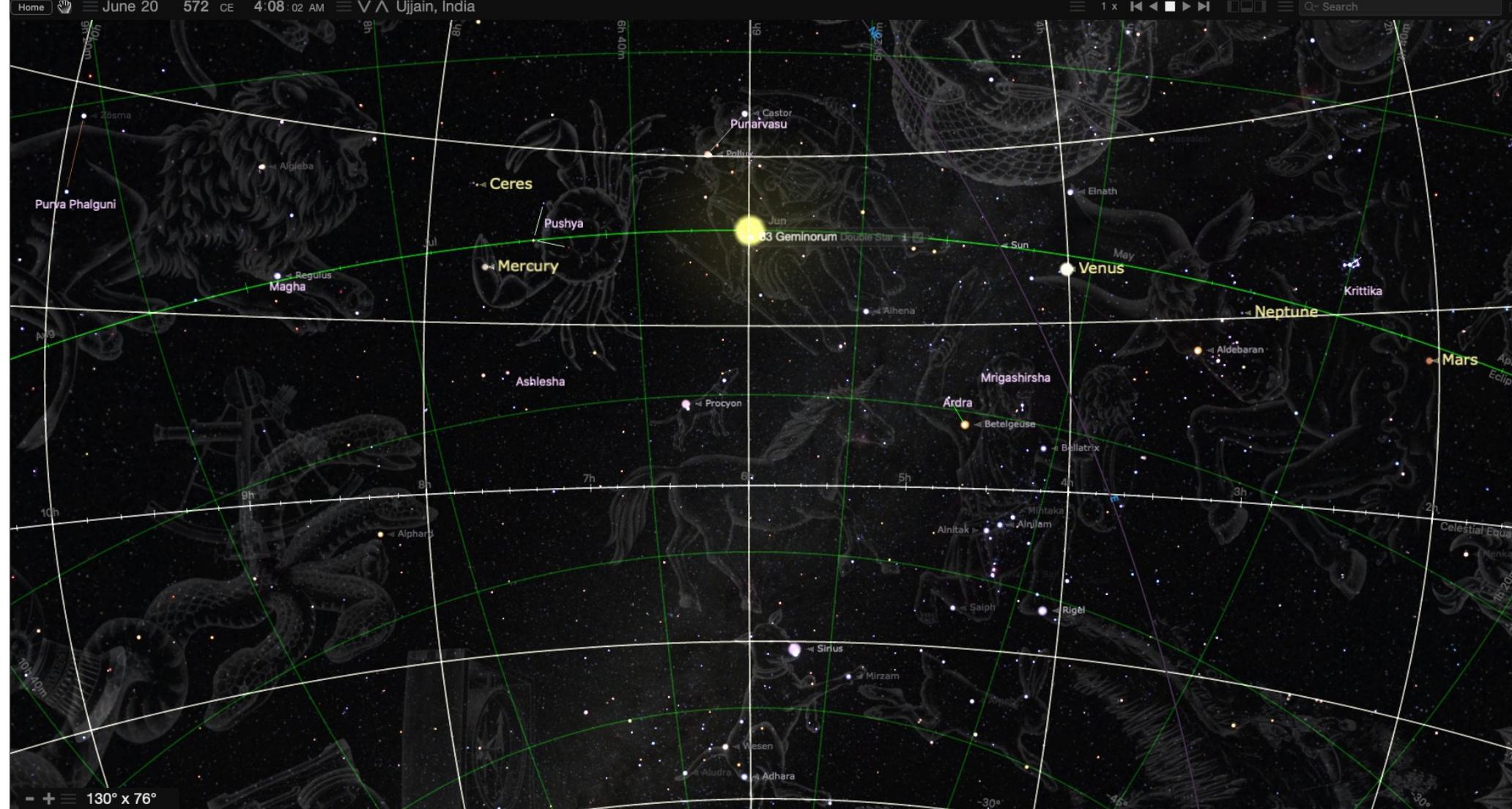
Bṛhat Samhitā ch.3 Verse 2; at present (572 CE) one course of Surya commences at the beginning of Karkataka (Cancer)

Below is the Map in June 20, 572 CE 04:08:02 am Ujjain, (*Karka Sankranti, summer solstice Sun enters Cancer June 20-21 using Sky safari 6 pro with tropical zodiac grid;*

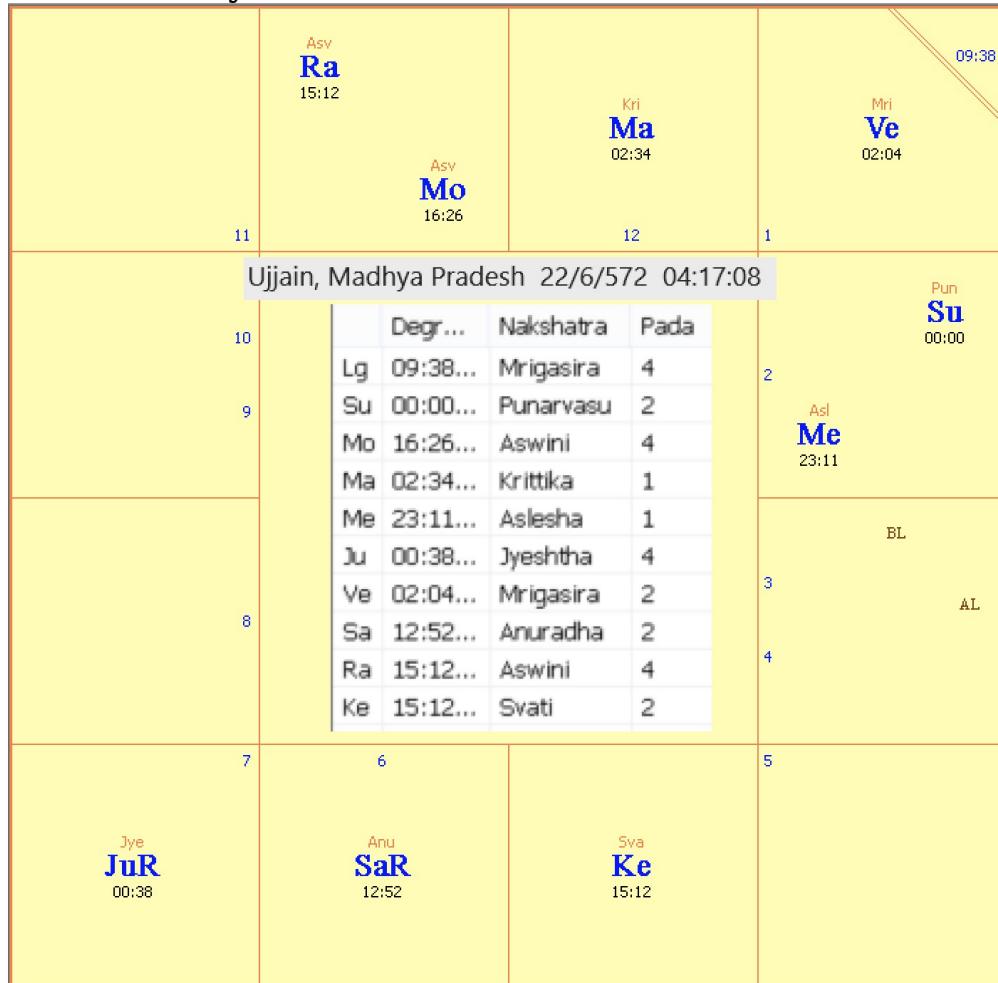


Below is Same map June 20, 572 CE 04:08:02 am Ujjain, (Karka Sankranti, summer solstice Sun enters Cancer June 20-21)

but using Starry Night Pro with white sidereal equatorial grid (Starry Night Pro gives names and locations of the main Vedic star in the Nakshatras)



Kala Chart; June 20, 572 CE 04:17:08 am Ujjain (9 mn. difference than approximate sky) Using Lahiri ayanamsa for stars only



JHora Chart; June 20, 572 CE 04:17:08 am Ujjain (9 mn. difference than approximate sky) Applying Lahiri ayanamsa both to stars and zodiac

GL	Ma BB	Ro Mo	HL	SL	Su Ve	As
			A3	A4		A9
Gk	Md					Me
		UL				A10
						AL PP
					(Sa) (Ju)	Ke
			A5		A7	A2
					A8	A6

Date: June 22, 572
Time: 4:17:08
Time Zone: 5:30:00 (East of GMT)
Place: 75 E 46' 00", 23 N 11' 00"
Ujjain, India

Body	Longitude	Naksh...	Pada
Lagna	5 Ge 39'	Mrig	4
Sun - MK	26 Ge 01'	Puna	2
Moon -	12 Ar 28'	Aswi	4
Mars -	28 Ar 36'	Krit	1
Mercury...	19 Cn 13'	Asre	1
Jupiter ...	26 Sc 40'	Jye	4
Venus - ...	28 Ta 06'	Mrig	2
Saturn (...	8 Sc 53'	Anu	2
Rahu - ...	12 Ar 06'	Aswi	4
Ketu	12 Li 06'	Swat	2

Observation, both charts show same position of planets in nakshatras and in sky map, but different planets position in the zodiac, only about 4° difference as it is Lahiri ayanamsa value for 572 CE. Conclusion; Sun enters (tropical) Cancer in June 20 572 CE 04:17:08 am Ujjain using Tropical zodiac as Varahamihira points out, so Varahamihira used only the tropical Zodiac for his observations because in JHora's "sidereal zodiac" the Sun is at 26° Gemini not 0° Cancer

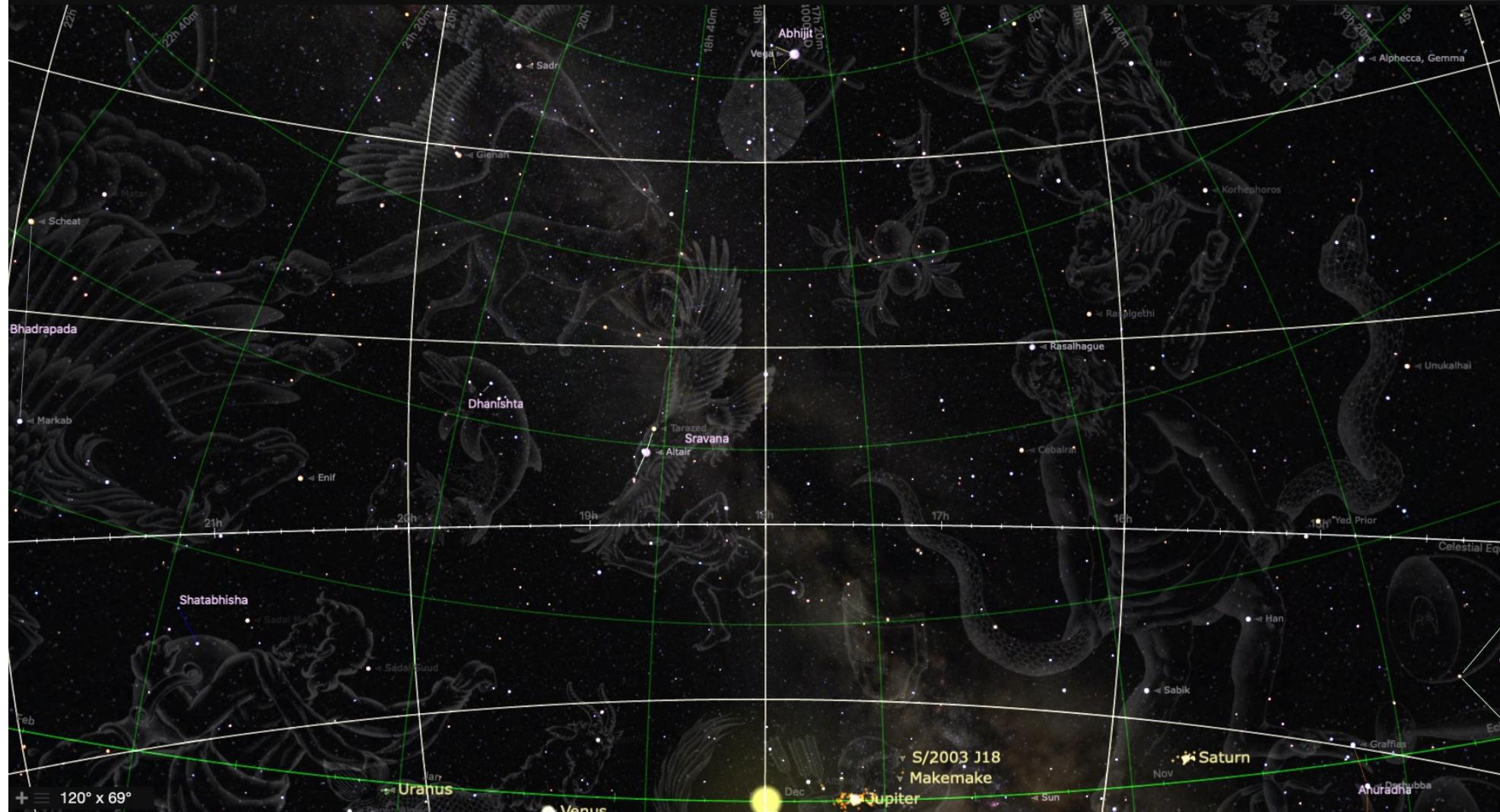
Now we go to the 2nd part of verse Map in Dec. 19, 572 CE (Julian date), 12:01:02 am (= Dec. 21st in Gregorian calendar) 12:01:02 am Ujjain, using *SkySafari 6 pro* (*Makar Sankranti winter solstice Sun enters Capricorn*)



Same Map in Dec. 19, 572 CE (Julian date), 12:01:02 am (= Dec. 21st in Gregorian calendar) Ujjain using Starry night pro (Makar Sankranti winter solstice Sun enters Capricorn)

December 19 572 CE 12:01:02 AM V A Ujjain, India

1 x Search



Kala Chart Dec. 20th, 572 CE 23:32:58 (almost 21st in Gregorian calendar), Ujjain Using Lahiri ayanamsa for stars only

Asv
Ra
05:34

Ujjain 20/12/572 23:32:58

	Nakshatra	P...	Degrees
6	Lg Hasta	3	23:26:29
	Su Purvash...	4	00:00:00
	Mo Jyeshtha	3	00:19:00
	Ma Punarvasu	3	01:24:18
	Me Purvash...	2	23:42:21
	Ju Purvash...	2	22:29:11
5	Sra Sravana	2	17:58:24
	Sa Jyeshtha	2	25:39:36
	Ra Aswini	1	05:34:50
	Ke Chitra	3	05:34:50

Sra
Ve
17:58

PAs
Su
00:00

PAs
Me
23:42

PAs
Ju
22:29

AL

BL

23:26

JHora Chart Dec. 20th, 572 CE 23:32:58 am, Ujjain Applying Lahiri ayanamsa both to stars and zodiac

PP
Ra
01:24

A11 A10 UL A6 A7

Date: December 20, 572
Time: 23:32:58
Time Zone: 5:03:04 (East of GMT)
Place: 75 E 46' 00", 23 N 11' 00"
Ujjain, India

Body	Longitude	Naks...	Pada
Lagna	19 Vi 26' ...Hast	3	
Sun - MK	26 Sg 01' ...PSha	4	
Moon - ...	26 Sc 20' ...Jye	3	
Mars (R...	27 Ge 25' ...Puna	3	
Mercury...	19 Sg 44' ...PSha	2	
Jupiter ...	18 Sg 30' ...PSha	2	
Venus - ...	14 Cp 00' ...Srav	2	
Saturn - ...	21 Sc 40' ...Jye	2	
Rahu - ...	2 Ar 00' ...Aswi	1	
Ketu	2 Li 00' ...Chit	3	

Ve

A3 A2

Me Ju Sa Mo

AL Su

Ke

As

A9

A5 A4

Observation, both charts show same position of planets in nakshatras and in sky map, but different planets position in the zodiac, only about 4° difference as it is Lahiri ayanamsa value for 572 CE. Conclusion; Sun enters (tropical) Capricorn in Dec. 20th, 572 CE 23:32:58 at Ujjain using Tropical zodiac as Varahamihira points out, so Varahamihira used only the tropical Zodiac for his observations because in JHora's "sidereal zodiac" the Sun is at 26° Sagittarius not 0° Capricorn

Was there contradictions in Brhat Samhitā ? The division of **nakshatras (padas) into zodiac signs (rāśis)** is primarily discussed in **Chapter 98 (Nakṣatravibhāga Adhyāya)**. That is 0° Asvini starts at 0° Aries and subsequent padas and nakshatras fit exactly in the zodiac, this description also appear in earlier chapters (e.g., Ch. 3, 8, or 27) when discussing planetary movements or astrological effects. But this was valid at the time of Varahamihira only because the nakshatras around that time did align more or less with the tropical zodiac but we have seen the shift (ayanamsa or Ayanacalana) between the zodiac and stars in the video animation of the sky, otherwise the above verses (Brhat Samhitā ch 3.1-2 & 3) will contradict the whole Chapter 98 (Nakṣatravibhāga Adhyāya). Unfortunatly Hindus stick their head in the sand, and follow blindly and fanatically the "tradition" taking only the **Chapter 98 (Nakṣatravibhāga Adhyāya) as the Summum bonum ignoring Brhat Samhitā ch 3.1-2 & 3, astronomical evidence and the time when Varahamihira was living** was coincidentally corresponding closely to the 0° ayanamsa period.

AI_ In Vedic astrology, the Aslesha (अस्लेशा) nakshatra corresponds to the Hydra constellation in modern astronomy. The main star of **Aslesha is Alpha Hydriae (α Hydriae), known as Alphard. Sidereal Longitude (Lahiri Ayanamsa): ~27° Cancer (near end of 3rd pada or beginning of 4th pada)** Sanskrit Names for Alpha Hydriae (Alphard):

1. अस्लेशा नक्षत्रे एव विद्युत् तारा (Main star of Aslesha)
2. सर्पासिरा (Sarpaśirā) - Meaning "Serpent's Head," referring to its position in the Hydra constellation.
3. ह्रदा (Hrada) - Another ancient name, meaning "deep pool" or "abyss," symbolizing its mystical nature.

Astronomical Significance:

- Alpha Hydriae (Alphard) is the brightest star in Hydra.
- It is an orange giant star
- In Vedic astrology, Aslesha is ruled by Mercury (Budha) and associated with serpent energy (Nāga).

Thus, the primary star of Aslesha is Alphard (Alpha Hydriae), with its traditional Sanskrit names being Sarpaśirā or Hrada.

Winter Solstice Makar Sankranti, start of Uttarayana (northward Sun movement). Sun enters Capricorn December 21-22 (Makar Rashi), Sun reaches lowest point southern (Tropic of Capricorn) Marks the end of winter solstice,
Vernal / Spring Equinox Mesh Sankranti / Vaisakhi ; Sun enters Aries March 20-21 (Mesh Rashi) Marks the Hindu Solar New Year in many regions

Summer Solstice_Karka Sankranti start of Dakshinayana: Sun enters Cancer June 20-21 (Karka Rashi) Sun reaches highest northern point (Tropic of Cancer), Marks the southward Sun movement, beginning of monsoon season.

Autumnal Equinox Tula Sankranti : Sun enters **Libra September 22-23 (Tula Rashi)** Associated with harvest festivals and worship of Goddess Lakshmi

The tropical longitude of Castor on June 20, 572 CE (summer solstice) was approximately **95.1°**, or **5° 06' Gemini** in the tropical zodiac. The sun was at **0° Cancer**

Astronomical References in Varāhamihira's Texts: Clues to His Era (6th Century CE)

Varāhamihira's works contain critical planetary positions, eclipses, and solstice/equinox timings that help historians anchor his lifetime to 505-587 CE. Here's how his texts reflect 6th-century astronomy:

1. *Pañcasiddhāntikā*: The Five Astronomical Systems

This text synthesizes Greek, Egyptian, and Indian astronomy, with observations that match 6th-century celestial data:

A. Saturn's Position in Leo (Sign of Royal Power)

- Varāhamihira notes Saturn's transit through Leo (Simha) as a marker of kings' fortunes.
- Historical Fit:
 - 523-533 CE: Saturn was in Leo (aligned with Yashodharman's reign, who crushed the Hunas).
 - Later, in 568-578 CE, Saturn returned to Leo—possibly coinciding with Varāhamihira's later works.

B. Jupiter-Saturn Conjunctions (Timing Kingdoms)

- He highlights Jupiter-Saturn conjunctions as omens for dynastic changes.
- Key Conjunction (532 CE):
 - Occurred in Scorpio (linked to upheavals).
 - Matches the decline of the Gupta Empire and rise of regional powers like the Maitrakas.

C. Reference to the *Romaka Siddhanta* (Greek/Roman Astronomy)

- Varāhamihira critiques the *Romaka Siddhanta*'s equinox calculations.
- Implied Era: The text's errors suggest it was written before 400 CE, placing Varāhamihira later.

2. *Bṛhat Samhitā*: Eclipses and Seasons

A. Solar Eclipse in Punarvasu (Gemini)

- He describes an eclipse in Punarvasu nakshatra (Gemini).
- Possible Match: 15 April 574 CE (visible in Ujjain), during his lifetime.

B. Pole Star (Dhruva) Alignment

- Describes Polaris as the pole star, which was $\sim 5^\circ$ off true north in his era (vs. $\sim 1^\circ$ today).

3. *Brihat Jātaka*: Planetary Longitudes

A. Mars in Magha (Regulus)

- Links Mars in Magha nakshatra (in Leo constellation) to wars.
- Historical Event: Huna invasions (510–530 CE) align with Mars-Leo transits.

B. Venus as "Evening Star" Predictions

- His rules for Venus's visibility match 6th-century ephemerides (e.g., Venus was brightest in 567 CE).

Conclusion: Varāhamihira's Era Confirmed

These astronomical references consistently point to 500–600 CE:

1. Planetary positions match 6th-century sky maps.
2. Eclipse records align with 574 CE.
3. Solstice/precession data fit his lifetime.

His works reflect a fusion of Greek and Indian astronomy under the Maitrakas/Aulikaras—not the earlier Gupta golden age.

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